

respect to the inner rear side surface **106**, whereby the distal end **124** of the internal gear retention member **120** is spaced farther from the inner rear side surface **106** and in the body cavity **116** than the proximal end **130**. In one embodiment, the outer retainer surface **128** of the internal gear retention member **120** does not flex when the tactical article is inserted into the body. In other embodiments, the outer retainer surface **128** of the internal gear retention member **120** does flex when the tactical article is inserted into the body, but either way compresses (with the sidewall) the tactical article.

[0050] As seen in FIGS. 1-12, the outer retainer surface **128** may be substantially planar in one embodiment and forms a curvilinear shape spanning from a proximal end **130** of the internal gear retention member **120** opposite the distal free end **124**. The outer retainer surface **128** is shaped such that the user can access tactical article either from the side or the top of the body **102**. As depicted best in FIGS. 8-9, the body **102** may also include one or more attachment housings operably configured to retain (using one or more fasteners) additional tactical articles, e.g., firearm magazines, thereto. Beneficially, the body **102** may be operably configured to rotate 360° with respect to an attachment point defined by a fastener coupling the at least one fastening member **136** to the holster body **102** and may rotate (and lock) in at 45° increments. The assembly is also configured to change mounting systems as needed between molded clips, Molle-loks, Tek-Loks, Malace clips, Paddles, etc. Additionally, chain cuffs are almost all able to fit one case Smith and Wesson Thompson, viper peerless chain cuffs all fit this one single body **102**. The holster body **102** is beneficially designated by the similar styles of the cuff and is configured to retain at least 15 different cuffs, different magazine cases, spray cases, flashlight cases, baton cases, radio cases, and cameras, among others.

[0051] In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the holster body has the lower end **200**, the upper end **202** opposing the lower end **200** and defining the upper aperture **118** sized to receive an article of tactical gear and the sidewall **104** with the inner side surface enclosing and defining the body cavity **116** sized to receive the article of tactical gear. The sidewall **104** defines the adjustment aperture **212**. The holster body **104** further comprises the internal gear retention member **120** with the inner retainer surface **126**, the outer retainer surface **128** opposing the inner retainer surface **126**, the first portion **122** coupled to the inner side surface with the fastener **132**, and the distal free end **124** operably configured to selectively translate, independent of the first portion **112** of the internal gear retention member **120**, within the body cavity **116** through rotation of the set screw **210** disposed within the adjustment aperture **212**. The internal gear retention member **120** may have a first position along a retention member translation path **134** with the internal gear retention member **120** disposed in a parallel orientation with respect to the sidewall orientation **104**, wherein “parallel orientation” is defined as substantially parallel, i.e., +/−5° of 0° (the substantially parallel orientation as shown with dashed lines in FIG. 1) and a second position along the retention member translation path **134** with the distal free end **124** displaced from the inner side surface at least 0.2 inches. The internal gear retention member **120** is operably configured to be placed in rotationally retained position relative to the inner side surface **106** with the set screw, thereby biasing the article of tactical gear

within the body cavity **116** and against the outer retainer surface **128** and the inner side surface.

[0052] In accordance with a further feature of this alternate embodiment, the holster body **102** further comprises the rear sidewall **104a** defining the adjustment aperture **212** and with the outer rear side surface **204** and the inner rear side surface **106** opposing the outer rear side surface **204**, the front sidewall **104b** opposing the rear sidewall **104a** and with the outer front side surface **108** and the inner front side surface **110** opposing the outer front side surface **108**, the left sidewall **104c** with the outer left side surface and the inner left side surface **112** opposing the outer left side surface, and the right sidewall **104d** opposing the left sidewall **104c** and with the outer right side surface and the inner right side surface **114** opposing the outer right side surface. Again, the inner rear side surface **106**, the inner front side surface **110**, the inner left side surface **112**, and the inner right side surface **114** may define and enclose the body cavity **116**.

[0053] The first portion **122** may be beneficially coupled to the inner rear side surface **106** of the rear sidewall **104a** to securely anchor the internal gear retention member **120** to the holster body **102** and provide a sufficient degree of compression to retain and store tactical gear, equipment, or other comparable items within the body cavity **116**. The first portion **122** may be located at the terminal end or proximal (within 10% of the overall length) of the internal gear retention member **120**.

[0054] FIG. 12 depicts a cross-sectional side view of an exemplary tactical gear holder, featuring the rear sidewall **104a** of the holster body **102**, the inner front side surface **110** of the holster body **102**, the outer front side surface **108** of the holster body **102**, and the internal gear retention member **120**. As seen in FIG. 12, the internal gear retention member **120** is designed to selectively compress along a retention member translation path **134** when an article of tactical gear is placed within the body cavity **116** by a user applying pressure, i.e., a pushing force downward on the article of tactical gear, onto the article of tactical gear. To remove the article of tactical gear from within the body cavity **116**, the user is required to exert a pulling force onto the tactical article, e.g., approximately 2-5 lbs, which in turn decompresses the internal gear retention member **120** and releases the article of tactical gear from within the body cavity **116**.

What is claimed is:

1. A tactical gear holder comprising:

a holster body having:

- a lower end, an upper end opposing the lower end and defining an upper aperture sized to receive an article of tactical gear; and
- a rear sidewall defining an adjustment aperture and with an outer rear side surface and an inner rear side surface opposing the outer rear side surface, a front sidewall opposing the rear sidewall and with an outer front side surface and an inner front side surface opposing the outer front side surface, a left sidewall with an outer left side surface and an inner left side surface opposing the outer left side surface, and a right sidewall opposing the left sidewall and with an outer right side surface and an inner right side surface opposing the outer right side surface, the inner rear side surface, the inner front side surface, the inner left side surface, and the inner right side